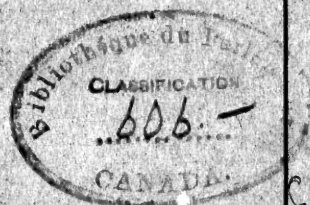


REPORT
OF THE
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT
OF
The Dublin International Exhibition.

1865.



HALIFAX, N. S.
PRINTED BY A. GRANT,
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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

February 5, 1866.

Committee met.

Inter alia, Resolved, That the Secretary's Report be received.
and, with the accounts, submitted to the Government.

It was also agreed that the Report be printed.

ANDREW MACKINLAY,

Chairman, pro tem.

Committee :

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR R. G. MACDONNELL, C. B., *Chairman*.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOYLE, C. B.,

Honorable CHIEF JUSTICE YOUNG,

" PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

" ATTORNEY GENERAL,

" RECEIVER GENERAL,

" JOSEPH HOWE, *Fishery Commissioner*,

" J. McCULLY, M. L. C.

M. H. RICHEY, *Mayor*,

A. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq., M. P. P.,

AVARD LONGLEY, *Railway Commissioner*,

JOHN TOBIN, Esq., M. P. P.,

HENRY PRYOR, D. C. L., M. P. P.,

ROBERT MORROW, F. R. S., N. A.,

P. C. HILL, D. C. L.,

ANDREW DOWNS, M. Z. S.,

A. M. UNIACKE, D. C. L.,

PROFESSOR LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.,

J. LEVISEY, Esq.,

J. R. WILLIS, Esq.,

PROFESSOR H. HOW, D. C. L.,

Executive Committee :

ANDREW MACKINLAY, Esq., *Chairman of Executive*,

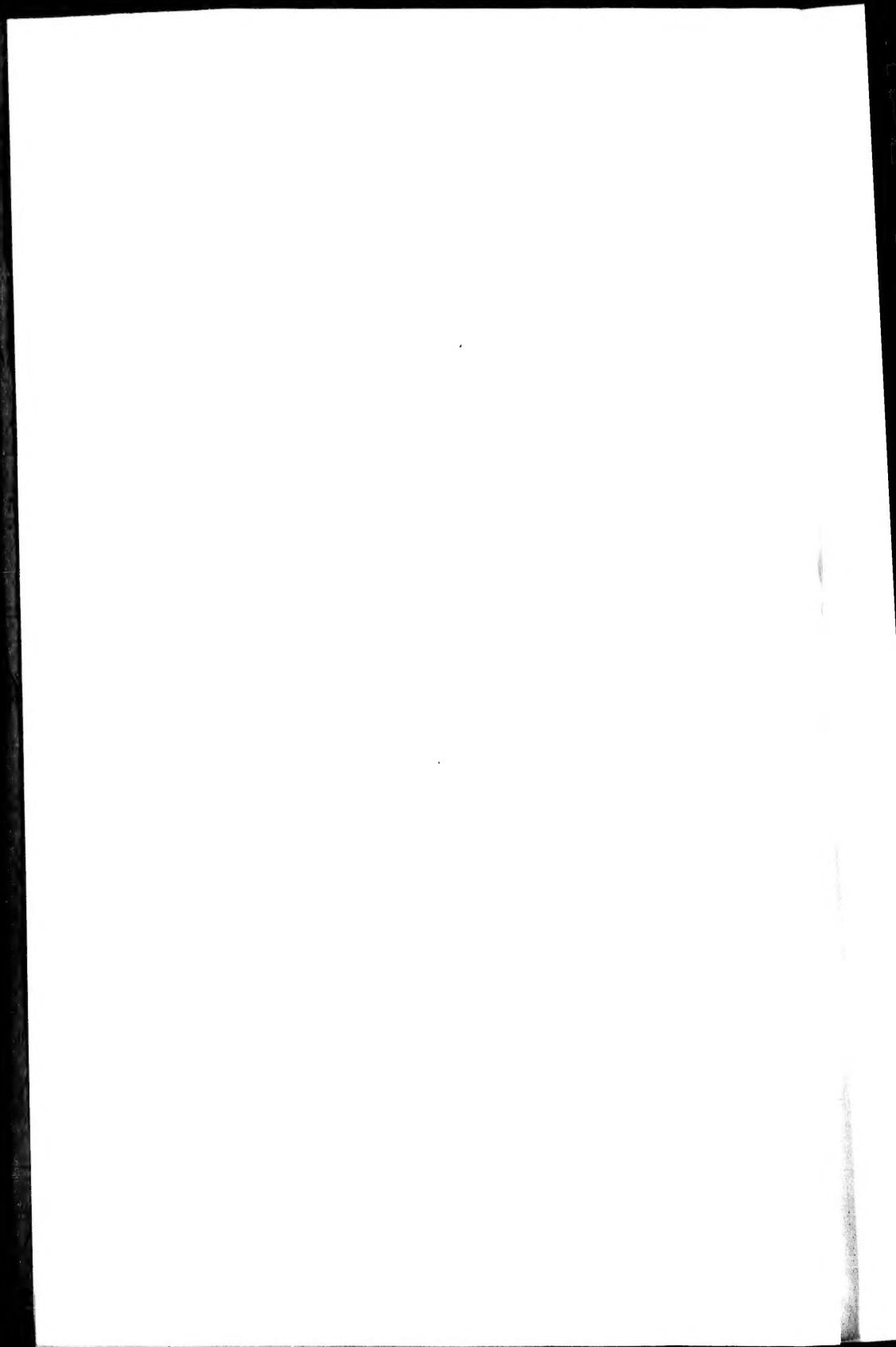
REV. ALEXANDER FORRESTER, D. D.,

BERNARD GILPIN, M. D.,

T. M. JONES, F. L. S.,

ALDERMAN J. JENNINGS, Esq.,

REV. D. HONEYMAN, D. C. L., F. G. S. S., London and France, *Secretary*.



REPORT OF "NOVA SCOTIA"
IN THE
DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is with much pleasure that I submit to the Committee the following Report relative to our Representation in Dublin. It is matter of regret that the Committee and public had no opportunity of judging of the character of our representation by its exhibition in Halifax before its transmission to Dublin. It was found impossible to make such an exhibition, owing to the shortness of the time for preparation,—the desultory manner in which the contributions were received, and the necessity imposed upon us of shipping them in portions, and as opportunity presented itself. This is the more to be regretted, as comparatively few here had the privilege of seeing how well Nova Scotia had maintained her position among the other countries of the world. The space that we occupied in Dublin was much smaller than that of 1862; but it was not much smaller than that on the present occasion occupied by the two Canadas; and the Australian representation had to be crowded into less than double the space allotted to us.

There were so many countries represented, and so much space required, that it was with the utmost difficulty that we were able to secure the amount of space that had been promised to us by the Exhibition Committee, and which we were prepared fully to occupy. Another disadvantage under which we labored was, that our representation was divided—our Coal column being separated from our Court, and erected in the garden of the Exhibition. If all our representation had been united, there would certainly have been no department in the Exhibition more imposing. Having the promise of a certain amount of space, a certain plan of arrangement was adopted by our Committee, a typical representation, sufficient fully to occupy our space and nothing more, was secured, and this plan, with some slight modifications, was adhered to in Dublin. An attempt was made at a tasteful display of our contributions, as far as this could be done with a proper regard to the

useful and the convenient. We attempted to make the Court attractive, and at the same time demonstrative and illustrative. The position of our Court was the best in the Colonial division. It was selected by His Excellency's brother, Hercules MacDonnell, Esq. From the front of our Court we had the best and most comprehensive view of the interior of the Exhibition. It was therefore the resort of artists and of visitors generally. It had, however, serious disadvantages, in common with all the positions in the gallery, arising from the intensity of light and heat. These rendered visits to the gallery somewhat short, and constant attendance on the Court uncomfortable and even dangerous, besides being injurious to the articles exhibited. One Colonial Commissioner was sun-struck; and our excellent attendant, whose attendance was constant and prolonged, suffered considerably from the same causes. This state of things was in striking contrast to the advantages of the position of our Court in 1862. In it visitors delighted to linger, and it was resorted to in the heat of summer as a cool and refreshing retreat. The part of the Exhibition of 1862, which our Court in Dublin most nearly resembled, was the Main Court. It was bounded by the back wall of the building and two side walls, the one of these being common to us and India, and the other bearing the same relation to us and Lower Canada and Natal, so that here we had extremes meeting. Our Court was about five feet narrower than our London Court, and therefore we had no platform such as that on which our furniture and pianos were there displayed. From this you may understand that we were deficient in accommodation for bulky articles. Even our Main Court in 1862 could not accommodate the most of the articles then sent, the carriage, sleigh, ploughs, harrows, &c., having to be placed elsewhere. In fact the whole space that we could appropriate in Dublin, to the part of the representation bearing a general resemblance to our Main Court in London, was not more than equal to the one-half, and the front part of the Court was chiefly occupied by the representation of our mineral resources, which corresponded with the second Court in London, which had in its centre our great Coal column. The great difficulty then with us was the want of sufficient space and the consequent necessity of *condensation*. We were bound to make the representation of our natural resources, industry and skill, characteristic, and at the same time portable. We think that we succeeded in the object that we had in view,

others were decidedly of the same opinion. Competent judges unhesitatingly affirmed, in my hearing, that in proportion to its extent, our present representation was much superior to that of 1862. The opinion of the British Press was that our display was "an effective one," and the report of the Juries, to a great extent composed of eminent men who had acted as Jurors in former Exhibitions, shows that our Exhibition in Dublin was *singularly effective*. In the Official Catalogue of Dublin Exhibition, our Exhibitors number 69. In the Official Catalogue of the London Exhibition of 1862, the number is 65. In the Dublin Jury Report we find that we are awarded twenty-one medals and twenty-two honorable mentions; in that of London we had nineteen medals and eleven honorable mentions. Another very marked feature in the present Exhibition is the very small amount of money expended. For certain very obvious reasons the expense is considerably larger than that estimated and submitted to the Government and Legislature at the inception of the project. An examination and analysis of the accounts will, however, be sufficient to show that if we had adhered to our original programme the original estimate would have been sufficient. It is possible, however, that the results might not have been alike satisfactory if that programme had been adhered to. Our grant of money was expended much sooner than we anticipated.

The Executive Committee resolved to pay exhibitors for articles offered as far as their funds would permit, if the articles offered were of a proper kind and of reasonable price; and engagements were made for the production of peculiar works which could not otherwise be secured; and articles which could not be secured by either of these methods were purchased in the market. Offers were made to farmers for special products, which were of so liberal a nature as to be equivalent to premiums.

A uniform set of show cases were made to order. Our money was thus all spent, and chiefly in production, and that too in the Province itself.

Here a difficulty met us which we did not altogether expect. Our Government, however, readily relieved us by giving us letters of credit on Baring Bros. & Co. for the sum of £250, which we considered to be an equivalent for the articles purchased, and which we expected to refund by their sale. When I named the sum of £500 in my estimate, I never for a moment supposed that

that sum of itself was sufficient to make a proper representation of the resources and industry of our colony.

I considered that, as a matter of course, the influence and exertions of the committee, and the co-operation of public bodies and of public spirited individuals, would be superadded to enable us to make a sufficient and effective display; and I was not disappointed. To his Excellency Sir Richard G. MacDonnell the Province is altogether and highly indebted for the inception of the project, and for a hearty and vigorous encouragement in its progress. I may be allowed to record my deep sense of His Excellency's great condescension and kindness shown to me while prosecuting my part in the work of preparation here, and continued while I occupied the responsible position of representative in Dublin; by which my stay in Ireland was rendered very pleasant, and at the same time more useful to the Province than it would otherwise have been. To the character of the Committee our project owes chiefly its distinction and public interest; and to the hearty support of the Government and Legislature, and to the members of the Executive Exhibition Committee, the Province is much indebted; to the Chairman for assiduity and counsel; to Dr. Gilpin and his associates, Messrs. Downs and Willis, for an effective representation of our zoology and animal products; to Dr. Forrester and Mr. Jennings for the representation of our horticulture and agriculture; and to Professor How for his admirable and complete representation of our mineralogy. To the General Mining Association the Province is under peculiar obligations for their readiness in responding to His Excellency's application for a column of coal from the Albion Mines; and also to the Cunard Company for giving a conveyance of our contributions to Liverpool free of charge. We are also under considerable obligations to Messrs. Hyde and Lindsay for free carriage of articles; to Messrs. Coleman and Sons for the use of a beautiful and complete collection of our furs; to the Manager of the Acadian Iron Works for the products of mine and works; and to Lady MacDonnell for the use of a beautiful case of cutlery made from Acadian steel. In order to give some adequate idea of the character of our display, as well as to do justice to the various contributors, I shall proceed to characterize the respective contributions in the order in which we find them classified in the Jury report.

In Class 1 we have noticed by the Jury "a geological collection,

consisting of fossils, sketch maps and sections, giving valuable geological information." I would simply say in regard to this collection, that it was not so large as that which I exhibited in 1862, but it was more select and complete. I had secured two copies of the new edition of Mackinlay's Map. The plain one I used for geological purposes, as far as this could be done with a map on so small a scale. To this I added colored maps of a representative locality which I surveyed in the Summer of 1862, and of another which I surveyed when in the service of the Government in 1864. These were accompanied by two colored sections, one embracing three miles and showing the succession of the rocks in the N. E. division of our Province; and the other embracing 56 miles, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and showing the relation between the rocks just mentioned and the rocks of our Gold Fields. These were illustrated by specimens, which were regarded with great interest by the geologists of the Jury and others, partly on account of their novelty, and also on account of their illustrative character. Dr. How is credited with "a complete collection of the minerals of the colony." This collection was not so large as the collection in 1862, but it was select and thorough, containing choice specimens of all the known minerals of the colony. It was universally regarded as very beautiful and instructive, and was much coveted for the museums of Great Britain and other countries; it was openly and unanimously awarded a medal. E. A. Jones, Esq., Manager of the Acadian Iron Mines, is awarded a medal "for Pig Iron, and hematite." It certainly adds to the value of this medal when I inform you that the decision of the Jury was facilitated through the kindness of Lady MacDonnell in permitting us to exhibit a beautiful case of cutlery presented to her by Mr. Livesey, and made of Acadian steel. It was a fortunate circumstance that this case was exhibited, as we did not receive the large case of cutlery from Sheffield which we had expected to receive to add to the attraction and efficiency of our representation. There was another fortunate circumstance connected with this article of exhibition. One of the Jurors adduced the objection and misapprehension in regard to the manufacture and quality of the Acadian Iron, which had been offensively set forth by the *Times* in 1862. In this case, however, I succeeded satisfactorily in meeting the objection, and the medal was unanimously awarded and the Acadian Iron restored to its proper position.

In the same class, George Scott, Esq., is awarded a medal for Column of Coal, a section of the main seam of the Albion Mines, 35 feet 6 inches thick. This column was in the process of being excavated by Mr. Scott's father, in anticipation of a favorable answer being given to His Excellency's application by the Mining Association. During the course of his illness and death, we were uncertain as to whether the column could be obtained. But it appears that during his illness, Mr. Scott manifested a constant interest in the work, and gave all the necessary directions regarding it. After his decease these directions were scrupulously followed out by his son, and at length Mr. George Scott reported to us that it was completed, packed up and despatched. Nearly a week after, having traversed roads nearly impassable, it reached Halifax just in time for the latest available opportunity for transmission. When I reached the Exhibition Palace in Dublin, I found the coal column was denied a position in the building and had a place assigned to it in an eligible part of the garden, at the corner of the Archery Ground, and at the side of the great walk leading from the Harcourt grand entrance to the British corner of the Exhibition. The chief objections that I had to the position were the distance from our Court, the exposure to which our coal column must necessarily be subjected, and the necessity of greater time, care and expense in its erection. When erected, the Executive Committee in Dublin were astonished at the handsome appearance that it presented, regretted that it had not been erected in the Palace, and resolved to have it removed and erected in the interior after the close of the Exhibition. The column is not so thick as its predecessor of 1862. It is handsomer, and has been erected with so much care that it appears as one block and excites wonder on account of its singular height and supposed entirety. Its singular merits, and the energy and skill displayed in its production, at once recommended it to the judgment of the Jury; and it remains in the Winter Garden, having its name, origin, height and honors of 1862 and 1865 properly indicated.

The Waverley Gold Mining Company receives a medal "for a very interesting collection of auriferous quartz and gold produced from it." This quartz is characterized by the Jury as very interesting. It was peculiarly so to scientific men. The geologists of Ireland, and especially those of H. M. Geological Survey of Ireland, examined it with great attention; and specimens have

been solicited for the various museums in Ireland and for museums in other countries.

As for the Bar of Gold, it commanded universal attention. It was for many weeks without a rival in the Exhibition; and even after the arrival of the great gold collection of Victoria, containing another bar about an ounce heavier than ours, our Ingot to the last continued to be an object of curiosity and interest. The Waverley gold representation was much enhanced by the exhibition of Forshaw Day's beautiful and much admired oil painting of Waverley in Autumn.

In the same class, we find the coal of Cape Breton distinguished by four "honorable mentions." Hon. T. D. Archibald receives this award "for good sample of Coal;" R. Brown "for interesting specimens of Coal;" C. J. Campbell "for a good specimen of Coal;" and Symonds, Kay & Ross "for a good specimen of coal." I may here state that no country received so many awards as Cape Breton did for coal, or awards of a higher order. The only medal given by the Jury for Coal is that awarded to our Coal Column.

Our Government receives honorable mention for "an interesting collection of gold nuggets." The large Tangier nugget was the most interesting of this collection. Our Gold pyramid representing the quantity and bulk of the Gold derived from our Gold Fields, was situate behind the case containing the auriferous quartz and gold. It was considered by some here as a somewhat diminutive looking representation, and it was thought that it would appear puny beside the enormous pyramid of Victoria. It was, however, a truthful representation, and was sufficiently explained by the inscription, which read thus:—"A Pyramid representing the quantity of Gold extracted from the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia in the years 1862-3-4; the amount extracted in 1862 being 6,737 oz.; in 1863, 14,001 oz., 14 dwt., 17 gr.; in 1864, 20,022 oz., 18 dwt., 13 gr.; total, 40,761 oz., 13 dwt., 6 gr." And as for its puny appearance, it was nearly equal in size to the Pyramid of Victoria. Victoria only sent a *model* of the Pyramid of 1862 and of the bulk added since 1862; leaving visitors to imagine the actual bulk of Gold produced from the model exhibited and its inscription.

G. Lang was awarded honorable mention "for a well selected series of good Building Stones." The Province is certainly under considerable obligations to Mr. Lang for the spirit and skill which he displayed in preparing so good a collection of our building

stones. This, along with Parish's Photographic Views of our principal streets and public buildings, served to give visitors some idea of the aspect of our capital. Mr. J. D. Nash contributed an interesting specimen illustrative of our mineral wealth, for which he has received an "honorable mention."

This large mass of Manganese was unique, on account of its size. The Zollverein exhibited specimens of Manganese of considerable beauty, and apparently equal to ours in quality; but they had nothing to compare with it in size. Its size and position, in front of our Court, secured for it a sufficient degree of attention.

In class 3 we have gained no fewer than fifteen awards. J. Barber secures a second medal "for excellent quality of Preserved Fish." These were thoroughly tested at the great Jury dinner, and were found worthy of their acquired honor in 1862. The mackerel and lobsters were the subjects of special remark,—the former, especially, was pronounced the best article in the Bill of Fare.

J. Crosskill's Wild Cherry Cordial was also much commended, according to report, and has been awarded a medal "for excellence of quality;" and his other Cordials have been distinguished by an "Honorable Mention."

The same Jury has awarded a medal to Sheriff H. P. Hill, of Antigonish, "for excellent quality of Maple Sugar." This is given as the reason for the award, but I know for certain that it is not the only reason. The sugar, which was certainly excellent, was exhibited in a neat case, and was illustrated by choice specimens of maple wood, rough and polished, of the bird eye variety. This specimen was desired for the Nova Scotian department in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. Medals are awarded to Messrs. P. McNab, of Dartmouth, and H. M. Moyle, "for Cereals of excellent quality." It may appear singular that both should have a similar award for apparently similar products. It is to be understood that the two cases are not altogether parallel. Both exhibited wheat, barley, and oats,—so that both were exhibitors of Cereals,—but McNab's wheat was the best, while Moyle's oats were the best, and the others very creditable.

The same Jury awards to Mr. W. C. Moir a medal "for excellent quality of Biscuits," and Mr. J. Watt "for excellent quality of Tobacco." In consequence of the backwardness of producers of this article to furnish us with a specimen for exhibition, I

adopted the expedient of going to one who had the repute of selling a good article, and of purchasing from him a specimen of what was warranted to be an article of first rate quality, and this I entered for exhibition. When the Jury examined it, I informed them of the manner in which it had been procured. The mode of procuring and exhibiting the Tobacco was highly commended,—an actual article of sale being considered preferable to a specimen prepared on purpose.

We found great difficulty in prevailing upon producers to furnish peculiar products, and were obliged, in more cases than that just referred to, to have to go to the market. I would recommend a more extensive adoption of this practice on any future occasion. In this way, a more general display of our manufactured articles would be secured, and in many cases a more truthful one. Considering it desirable to have some representation of our Fruit, and the season being too advanced for having a choice of Fruit, I thought upon getting some good Dried Apples for exhibition. After much search in the market, I succeeded in securing the Dried Apples to which the Jury has awarded a medal. I certainly was not prepared for such a result. The apples appeared to be very good, and I thought that my sending a part of them for the Jury dinner would make a little more variety in our contribution to the bill of fare. The apples were considered entitled to a medal, and the Chairman of the Jury, Prof. Wilson, assured me that he would secure a market in Edinburgh for any quantity of such apples. We find an honorable mention awarded to Mr. G. W. Dupe, "for good quality of Cordials." It was impossible for us to do full justice in the way of display to Mr. Dupe's contribution; we tried our best to exhibit his cordials and cider, but our space would not permit us, in justice to other contributors, to exhibit more than a certain number,—the remainder had to remain in the boxes under the counters. Mr. P. Costin receives an honorable mention "for well made Cider." The heat was peculiarly destructive to this class of articles. It appears to me astonishing that they were in a condition to secure the commendation of the Jury.

The heat made a great flying of corks and bursting of bottles. One of the night police said that he frequently heard sounds in our corner during the stillness of the night that he could not account for, and that he often went to our department in search of intruders. Mr. J. Dodsor receives an honorable mention for "good

quality of Cereals." Messrs. Hutton and Mackay have the same award for "good quality of Garden Seeds," and Dr. Henry Pryor receives an "honorable mention for quality of Maize." Our display of Maize attracted considerable attention. People marvelled that such an article, and of a quality so superior, could be produced in a country such as they conceived ours to be. The exhibitors of Maize were, Dr. H. Pryor, Dr. Hamilton, and T. W. Chesley, Esq. It appears also that a selection of our Cereals and Garden Seeds, placed in the International Show by Mr. O'Reilly, our attendant, secured another medal. In this class we exhibited Digby Herrings, which were in great demand as usual; and we had also an excellent Annapolis Cheese which was rendered unfit for exhibition by the heat, and removed from the Court before the Jurors had begun their work.

In class 4—Vegetable substances, &c., used in Manufacture—we find an honorable mention awarded to Mrs. Begg for straw plait and straw work. The illustrative card of straw plait, with the raw material, was regarded as excellent. It was selected for the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The bonnets and hats were admired on account of the workmanship. I find that the only medal awarded for this kind of work was given to Italy.

Miss Turner's straw work was also much thought of, although Mrs. Begg's was regarded as superior. The chief drawback on these articles is their cost. It appears to me that they could be produced at a reasonable price. Jurors always attach much importance to this consideration. This matter appears to be worthy of the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Moyle receives an honorable mention "for Flax." This is certainly very creditable, when it is considered that it was awarded by a Jury after the examination of the Flax of Ireland, prepared by the most approved processes, and from the best material.

In class 8—Naval Architecture—a medal is awarded to Mr. A. Robinson "for a new and improved plan of setting topsail clews, and patent thimble." These were often examined, and apparently with interest, but I heard no particular observation made regarding them.

In class 10—Philosophical Instruments—an honorable mention is awarded to the Mathematical, Mechanical Scale, invented by A. M. Chisholm of Antigonish. This invention of our countryman was regarded with great interest by Mathematicians and Educa-

tionists. Professors Haughton and Galbraith, of Trinity College, Dublin, and others of the same Institution, one of whom was a member of the Jury, secured copies of the Scale, and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Education in England, and the Commissioner for Austria, Herr Von Sybel. It need not be very suprising if Mr. Chisholm's Scale should be adopted and used in those countries before it finds a place in our own Educational system, and then we will have another illustration of the old maxim, "A Prophet, &c."

In Class 16 (A)—Saddlery and Harness—Mr. Daniel Chisholm, of New Glasgow, receives a medal "For a set of Harness of excellent workmanship." Mr. Chisholm is entitled to the thanks of the Province for the spirit which he manifested in the preparation of this contribution. It was nearly omitted in the Jury examination. The Jury supposed their work finished when they had examined the British and Foreign department. They did not suppose that there was any article of their class exhibited in the Colonies. They examined the harness thoroughly and soon decided on its merits.

In Class 16 (B)—Furs, &c.—Messrs. W. J. Coleman & Sons receive a medal "for a beautiful and well prepared collection of native furs and various fur goods;" and Mr. C. Kaizer an honorable mention "for a fine black fox skin." These formed a marked feature in our representation and were very much admired. It is to be regretted that the unmanufactured furs could not be exhibited until the close. They made a considerable blank when they were removed. A beautiful cariboo skin, belonging to Sir R. MacDonnell, was also exhibited; so that that department, although not so bulky as in 1862, was thorough and select in character and without a rival in the Exhibition.

In Class 21—Cutlery, &c.,—Bill & Skerry, of Liverpool, N. S., are awarded a medal. I did not feel altogether satisfied with the decision of the Jury on Bill & Skerry's cutlery in 1862. The article specially examined then was a small shingle hatchet, which I considered as possibly not an average specimen. I therefore concluded to purchase from Starr & Sons a dozen of axes by these manufacturers, and the result must be regarded as satisfactory.

Starr & Sons are awarded a medal by the same Jury, for Skates. It was rather amusing to hear the Jury maintaining that the skates were Sheffield manufacture. They were much pleased by their mechanism and finish. If they had been for sale there would have

been no difficulty in securing for them plenty of purchasers. These have been presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

In Class 22—Iron and General Hardware—Messrs. W. S. Symonds & Co. are awarded a medal "for Stoves manufactured of Acadia with a proportion of Scotch Iron." The cooking stove was apparently interesting to visitors as an illustration of our kitchen furnishing and operations, and it was acknowledged that we had rather convenient ways of doing things. They appeared to think that we had plenty to cook, and that we knew how to cook it comfortably and conveniently.

In Classes 28 and 29, Mr. Andrew Downs receives a medal "for excellence in stuffing and mounting a collection of Native Birds." This is just what every one here and elsewhere would expect, his birds are always so beautiful and life-like. I was sometimes asked if they were hatching. The summer duck is always an object of admiration. It was most amusing to witness the incredulity displayed regarding the inmates of one of the cases. They were maintained to be merely specimens of stuffing—the birds being regarded as tropical; and how we could have birds of so rich plumage, and humming birds in such a cold and foggy country as they conceived ours to be, they could not understand. I was obliged to assure them most solemnly that humming birds could be seen very frequently in our gardens, and that the nest in the case beside those exhibited was a veritable Nova Scotia production. In the same classes, Mary Thomas was awarded a medal "for a collection of fancy articles of Indian workmanship." I had not entered these articles in the official catalogue of the Exhibition, as I regarded them rather as curiosities than otherwise. Two Juries were taken with their beauty, and wished to mark their appreciation of the industry and skill displayed in their manufacture. I therefore accredited them to Mary Thomas, the old mother of the family by which they were produced.

In the same class, Miss Kate McDougall receives an honorable mention "for Painted Fancy Work." This was prized on account of the execution and the illustrative character of the work. It was from the contribution of these two exhibitors that the beautiful and acceptable memento of Lady Wodehouse's visit to our Court was selected.

In Class 30—Photography—the Jury awarded to Messrs. Chambers, O'Donnell, and Parish honorable mention "for good mani-

pule ion." The only Colony that received a medal for Photography is Victoria. The joint production of Messrs. Chambers and O'Donnell—the Portrait of Squaw nearly life-size—was regarded with considerable interest, and formed one of the decorative attractions of our Court. This and other works of art were displayed to great advantage in the handsome setting of Messrs. Wetmore. Mr. Parish's excellent life-size portraits of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby were very attractive and decorative. They have been presented by Mr. Parish to the Marquis, and duly acknowledged. O'Donnell's Views of Scenery, and Parish's Views of Halifax Streets and Public Buildings, were very appropriate and instructive.

I have thus noticed the various contributions which have received the commendation of the several Juries. But besides these, I may specify other contributions of decided merit and of equal interest which do not appear in the Jury Report. One of these is Forshaw Day's painting of Waverley in Autumn.

As there was no Jury on the Fine Arts, this beautiful and instructive painting had no judgment passed on its merits. It was, however, much admired by competent judges, and regarded as interesting on account of its illustrative character.

As in 1862, we were much indebted to Captain Lyttleton for two beautiful Paintings in water colors. The subjects were "Halifax from York Redoubt" and "Halifax from Dartmouth." There appeared to be but one opinion in reference to the merit of these paintings. They were regarded as interesting and appropriate, as being excellent views of our Capital, its Harbor and surroundings. Our attendant informs me that His Excellency Sir Richard MacDonnell has selected these for purchase as mementoes of Nova Scotia. Another production which may be considered as a work of art was a pen and ink Drawing by Mr. Harding. The subject was, "The Prisoner of Gisors." This was considered by connoisseurs as a very creditable work. It was generally mistaken for an engraving instead of a production of the pen.

As there was no Educational Jury, such collections as Mr. Willis' Shells of the Edible Mollusca of Nova Scotia, and the Misses Downs' collection of Moths and Butterflies, were not duly examined. These collections were, however, very interesting to Naturalists; and Mr. Willis's collection was solicited for the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The embroidered Carpet of the Misses Hill attracted a considerable degree of attention while it was

exhibited, which was only on particular occasions on account of want of space. It was regarded as a marvel of industry. We had a good display of home and factory made cloths. Of these, the grey cloths were the most thought of. There was no difficulty in disposing of these, while the other, or fulled cloths, had to be sold at considerable loss or remain unsold. It must be acknowledged that this department of our industry admits of very considerable improvement. It would be well if Nova Scotia could equal Canada in the quality and cheapness of production. An observation is here suggested which I make for the benefit of our manufacturers of woollen cloths. It would be well for them to make it a rule to charge no more for articles sold to Exhibition Committees than to other parties, as the cost of production is taken account of by the Juries in their decisions, as well as the quality of the articles. I would also urge upon Committees and Judges in our Provincial Exhibitions, in their decision of awards, to adopt the practice of Jurors in International Exhibitions. There were many other articles exhibited in our department, which although undistinguished by the Juries, were considered very commendable, and did good service in contributing to the completeness and illustrativeness of our Provincial collection, the contributors of which are respectively entitled to our thanks. Among these contributors are Mr. J. Thompson, who exhibited excellent corn brooms and brushes; Miss H. Jennings, who exhibited autumn leaves and cone work; and the Misses Hill, who exhibited cone cabinets and baskets, bead work and fancy straw work, which the Jury, by an unaccountable mistake, credited to Mary Thomas, along with the Indian work. The Exhibition was closed on the 9th of November, and the contributions were finally disposed of. A small sum was realized by the sale of articles, and the greater part of the articles continue to occupy the Nova Scotian Department. The applications for contributions from our department from Museums and other Institutions, British and Continental, were very numerous. It was matter of regret that we could not comply with those requests,—especially the applications from the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art and the Museum of Irish Industry, or the Museum of H. M. Geological Survey of Ireland.

Professor Archer, of the former of these Institutions, was especially anxious to secure certain contributions. He intimated his intention of forming a Nova Scotian department in his noble insti-

tution. He has already the Moose and Fish in jars of our London Department of 1862, which he maintains are yet as attractive in appearance as when there exhibited. He was directed by the Secretary to apply to our Government; and the Government agreed that his request be granted if the Directors of the Dublin Exhibition Palace did not wish them for permanent exhibition. The Directors made an application for them, and the result is that a representation still continues in the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Gardens of which Nova Scotia has reason to be proud, and which is not surpassed by any surviving memorial of the British Colonies. The Secretary of the Directors, while suitably acknowledging to our Government the gift, expresses also the desire of receiving additional contributions from time to time, in order that the interest in our department may be sustained in time coming. We have thus enjoyed another very excellent opportunity of making our Province distinguished, of informing the representatives of various countries in the Dublin Exhibition, and visitors from those countries, as well as the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in regard to our country, the intelligence and skill of its people, and the character and importance of its natural products and industry.

Our manufactures have secured a proper share of attention and commendation, as the preceding pages show, and a foreign demand for our manufactures of iron and steel has been the immediate result. Our mineral wealth has commanded admiration, and its exhibition will no doubt raise our Province in the estimation of those to whose esteem we are not indifferent; and it may be, direct the attention of British Capitalists to the development of our great mineral resources. We have exhibited choice products of the Forest, the Field, and the Garden, and the intending emigrant has been induced to think of our country as his future home. We have also had an opportunity of exchanging our Agricultural products for those of other countries, and thereby have secured what may prove ultimately largely beneficial to our own Agriculture; and we may have conferred a similar benefit on others. The representation of our Fisheries has also secured commendation, which will also doubtless be productive of its proper results. Our whole Exhibition has tended to raise us in general estimation. As an eye witness I can assure you, and a comparison of the Jury reports of 1862 and 1865 corroborates the testimony, that with the exception of Ireland, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Isle of Mauritius, the

only country that made a representation in 1865 that could compare favorably with its representation of 1862, was Nova Scotia. When we consider the importance of these results, and the comparative smallness of the sum of money expended, and the proportion of money expended at home compared with that expended abroad,—an improvement which is mainly to be attributed to experience in the management of such matters,—a frequent occurrence of such Exhibitions is rather to be desired than otherwise.

Expenditure in Exhibition of London, 1862.

In Nova Scotia.	\$16,248 99
In London.	4,117 97
	<u>\$20,366 96</u>

Expenditure in Exhibition of Dublin, 1865.

In Nova Scotia.	\$3,697 10
Less value on hand.	326 91
	<u>3,370 19</u>
In Dublin.	1,195 62
	<u>\$4,565 81</u>

D. HONEYMAN,
Secretary.

MEDALS.

CLASS 1.—MINERALS, &c.

Honeyman, Dr.—For specimens of fossils, sketch-maps, and sections, giving valuable geological information.

How, Dr.—For a complete collection of the Minerals of the Colony.

Jones, E. A.—For Pig Iron, bar and hematite, from Acadian Mines.

Scott, George.—For column of Coal, a section of the main seam of the Albion Mines, 35 feet 6 inches thick.

Waverley Gold Mining Company.—For a very interesting collection of auriferous Quartz and gold produced from it.

CLASS 3.—SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

Barber, J.—For excellent quality of Preserved Fish.

Crosskill, J.—For excellent quality of Wild Cherry Cordial and Brandy.

Hill, Sheriff, (Antigonish.)—For excellent quality of Maple Sugar, (Illustrative.)

McNab, J. C.—For excellent quality of Cereals.

Moir, W. C.—For excellent quality of Biscuits.

Moyle, H. M.—For excellent quality of Cereals.

Watt, J.—For excellent quality of Tobacco.

N. B.—The Exhibitor of Dried Apples is awarded a Medal through the Secretary, the exhibitor's name being unknown.

CLASS 3.—NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, &c.

Robinson, A.—For a new and improved plan of fitting topsail clew and patent thimbles.

CLASS 16 (A).—SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Chisholm, Daniel, (New Glasgow.)—For a set of Harness of excellent workmanship.

CLASS 16, (B).—LEATHER, FURS, &c.

Coleman, W. J., and Sons.—For a beautiful and well prepared collection of native Furs (silver, red and cross Fox, Otter and Mink), and various fur goods.

CLASS 21.—CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

Bill & Skerry, Liverpool, (N. S.)—For Axes.

Starr & Sons.—For Skates.

CLASS 22.—IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

Symonds, W. S. & Co.—For Stoves, manufactured of Acadia Iron.

CLASS 28 AND 29.—MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE
SUBSTANCES, &c.

Thomas, Mary.—For a collection of fancy articles of Indian workmanship.

Downs, A.—For excellence in Stuffing and Mounting a collection of Native Birds.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

CLASS 1.

Archibald, Hon. T. D.—For good samples of Coal.

Brown, R.—For interesting specimens of Coal.

Campbell, C. J.—For good specimen of Coal.

Government.—For an interesting collection of Gold Nuggets.

Lang, G.—For a well selected series of good Building Stones.

Nash, J. D.—For large mass of pyrolusite, (Manganese.)

Symonds, Kay & Ross.—For good specimens of Coal.

CLASS 3.

Crosskill, J.—For Cordials.

Costin, P.—For well made Cider.

Dodson, J.—For good quality Cereals.

Dupe, G. W.—For good quality of Cordials.

Hutton, J.—For good quality of Garden Seeds.

Mackay, J.—For good collection of Garden Seeds.

Pryor, Dr. H.—For quality of Maize.

CLASS 1.—VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES USED IN
MANUFACTURES.

Begg, Mrs.—For Straw plait and Straw work.

Moyle, H. M.—For Flax.

CLASS 10.—PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT.

Chisholm, A. M.—For his Computing Scale.

CLASS 16.—(B.)

Kaizer.—For a fine Black Fox Skin.

CLASS 28.

MacDougall, Miss Kate.—For Painted Fancy Work.

CLASS 30.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

Chambers.—For good Manipulation.

O'Donnell.—For good Manipulation.

Parish.—For good Manipulation.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND CEREAL SHOW MEDAL.

Government, N. S.—For a choice collection of Cereals and Garden Seeds from the Court, exhibited by Mrs. O'Reilly for the Government.

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